

KORNILOFF IS NEW POPULAR IDOL OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE

**Military Dictatorship Looms
on Troubled Horizon of
New Republic.**

**RULE OF BLOOD AND IRON
IS NECESSITY OF HOUR**

**Kerensky Plan of Good Will and
Persuasion Tried and
Found Wanting.**

CIVIL WAR APPARENTLY LURKS

**President Wilson's Message Only
Word That Elicits Applause
of Entire Congress.**

MOSCOW, August 28.—A military dictatorship looms on the troubled horizon of Russia. Kerensky, the young lawyer, refuses to break with the Socialists to whom in former days he preached Utopia, and who made him. General Korniloff, who knows, but one means to whip Russia back into shape—the iron rod—has become overnight the popular idol, not of the masses of workers and disloyal soldiers, but of the vast multitude of Russians of all walks of life who are convinced of Korniloff's own statement yesterday.

"If Russia wishes to be saved, the army must be saved." The Kerensky rule of good will and persuasion has been tried and found wanting. The necessity of the hour is a regime of "blood and iron," not only in words, but in deeds. These two facts stand out glaringly at the close of the second sitting of the extraordinary council here. And all those who recognize this necessity look upon Korniloff to deliver Russia from its new chaos. But the ominous fact that overshadows all else is that the mass of those who clamor for "equality and liberty now" is virtually as strong and determined as the other side which counsels with Korniloff "victory and order first."

**OLD FEUD OF RIVALRY
IN FULL FLAME AGAIN**

Behind this equal strength and determination of both sides lurks civil war. Incidentally, the old feud of rivalry between Moscow and Petrograd is in full flame again.

These are the things that are seething beneath the surface of the hitherto comparatively calm congress. They may burst into fire at any moment, which is the reason they are here set forth, lest the outside world be taken unawares again as it was last March. So far there has been only one message that elicited the whole-hearted, undivided applause of the entire congress: President Wilson's message of good cheer, America's generous promise of aid. As it was read by Premier Kerensky to-day the whole assemblage sprang to their feet, and for several minutes there was a pandemonium of cheering.

On every other speech and issue the congress has been divided. Beneath it all there was a noticeable estrangement between General Korniloff and the members of the present government. Korniloff is the hero and idol of the cadets, the chief opponents of the government. He is the imperious son of force, and force, to them, is to-day the only thing that can bring about order.

**PAINTS GLOOMY PICTURE
OF MILITARY SITUATION**

Korniloff minced no words in his speech. He painted a gloomy picture of the military situation, and of the economic conditions which add to the menace of military debacle. But there was nothing of despair in his words. The first necessity, he argued, was for the country to know its dangers; the second to avert them. He offered concrete remedies. To those who had believed he would be frightened by the Socialist ultimatum demanding the permanent abolition of the death penalty, Korniloff had a rude jolt in store.

The death penalty, he pointed out, was only one of the iron measures he contemplated introducing. Above all, he said, the regime of soldier committees who meet in the trenches to decide whether they shall obey or not must end, for will the soldiers have the prerogative to appoint their own leaders.

After frankly stating that "the military situation is bad," the commander-in-chief cited statistics to show that in present conditions continue the army will get no supplies whatever by November. Even now, he added, a shortage of bread and biscuit bordering on famine prevails among the armies. Concluding, however, he said: "I believe and predict the resurrection of our army."

WHEAT PRICES NOT FIXED

Committee Fails to Reach Agreement, and Will Continue Deliberations To-Day.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, August 28.—The committee, headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield, named by President Wilson to recommend the price for the 1917 wheat crop failed to reach an agreement to-night, and will continue deliberations to-morrow. It had been announced that a price would be fixed at to-night's meeting.

Dies of His Injuries.

[By Associated Press.] AN ATLANTIC PORT, August 28.—Ulysses Knight, fireman of the third S. N. N., one of the men injured on Saturday night in a boiler explosion on a patrol boat, died to-day at a naval hospital.

Enlisted Men to Get Chance for Commissions

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, August 28.—Enlisted men of the national army, National Guard and regular army will be given every opportunity to fit themselves for commissions. It was learned to-day. This is in line with the fixed policy of the government to take no more officers or officer candidates from civil life after the second series of officers' training camps now in progress, has been completed. Thereafter all additional officers needed will be found in the ranks of the various branches of the war army.

To carry out this plan, it has virtually been decided to establish an officers' school at each of the divisional training camps. Men from the ranks who show special qualifications will be sent to these schools. With staffs of French and British officers of experience on the firing lines on duty at each camp as advisers, an unusual opportunity for lecture courses will be presented.

The divisional officers' camps will make the third series of such camps arranged by the War Department to provide men to command the enormous forces being raised for the war. No line commissions will be granted to men from civil life after they are started, except that a few men who were denied admission to the other camps through loss of their orders in the mail or some other mischance, may be given an opportunity in the third series.

INCREASED GROSS LEVY ON WAR PROFITS ASSURED

**So-Called Conservatives Tentatively
Draft Amendments to Be Offered
as Compromise.**

HOPE TO STOP DRASTIC ACTION

**Predict Sufficient Strength to Insure
Adoption, but Supporters of Higher
Rates Confident They Can Make
Tax Not Less Than 50 Per Cent.**

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, August 28.—Senate Finance Committee leaders, recognizing the growing demand for heavier taxation upon war profits, tentatively drafted at private conferences to-day amendments to the war tax bill designed to increase the gross levy on this source from 25 per cent to about 33 1-3 per cent, and the revenue to be derived from \$552,000,000 to about \$850,000,000. These amendments will be offered as a compromise in an effort to head off more drastic increases advocated by Senators Johnson, of California, La Follette, Borah and others.

Leaders of the so-called conservatives confidently predicted that they would muster sufficient strength to insure adoption of a compromise, but supporters of the higher rates apparently were equally as sure that they would make the levy not less than 50 per cent.

Senate to-day struck out provisions for 1-cent increases in letter postage, and arranged to dispose of publishers' tax features to-morrow.

Senator Hardwick's motion to eliminate the letter postage tax, estimated to raise \$50,000,000, was adopted, 29 to 23, and the Senate spent the rest of the day debating the proposals for increases in second-class mail rates, and a 5 per cent special tax on publishers' incomes, eliminating all taxes on first-class mail, a provision was retained for free postage on letters mailed by American soldiers abroad.

**LA FOLLETTE PRESENTS
HIS TAXING PLAN**

During the debate, Senator La Follette presented his plans for taxing war profits. He introduced eight amendments proposing to take from 75 to 48 per cent of war profits, or from \$2,250,000,000 to \$1,440,000,000, intended to offer the maximum first and, if this is rejected, the others in order downward.

The compromise proposal of the conservatives, said to have been virtually agreed upon at a late session after the Senate adjourned, includes a provision for minimum exemption of 6 per cent determined by the Treasury Department, based upon the pre-war period of calculation. This was designed to benefit corporations suffering unusual depression during the ante-bellum period. The majority committee decided not to substitute the House excess profits system in their proposed compromise.

In to-day's debate on publishers' taxation, Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, spoke at length for elimination of the proposed second-class mail increase, and the publishers' special income tax. He and other leaders in the contest to-night expressed confidence in adoption of his motion to strike out both, and prominent Finance Committee members admitted such action was not improbable.

TEN SUFFRAGISTS ARRESTED

Six of Them Banned-Carriers Out on Bond Pending Appeals Just Granted.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, August 28.—Ten women carrying banners of suffrage colors and extracts from President Wilson's speeches were arrested to-day in front of the White House. Six of them were the banner-carriers out on bond pending appeals granted yesterday from Police Court sentences of \$25 fines or thirty days in jail imposed for a similar demonstration. All were bailed to appear to-morrow for trial. Among the ten arrested to-day were Mrs. Pauline Adams and Miss Maude Jamison, both of Norfolk.

GRANTS THIRTY-DAY RESPITE TO NEGRO

Governor to Consider Case of Aubrey Barrett, Sentenced to Die To-Morrow.

FATHER WILL PAY PENALTY

Counsel Asserts Killing of Farmer Roach Was in Self-Defense.

Governor Stuart yesterday granted a respite of thirty days to Aubrey Barrett, the seventeen-year-old negro boy under sentence of execution at the State Penitentiary to-morrow morning for the murder of W. T. Roach in Charlotte County. Albert Barrett, the father, will die at the appointed time, no appeal having been made for clemency on his account.

The case of the Barrett boy was brought to the attention of Governor Stuart last week by State Senator Walter E. Addison, of Lynchburg, who told the Governor that he had been informed that this negro, not yet seventeen, had been tried before Judge George J. Hundley in the Circuit Court of Charlotte County without a jury and without counsel for the defense; that he had been induced to change his plea from not guilty to guilty, and after but the briefest of hearings, had been immediately sentenced to execution.

**MOB VIOLENCE WAS
NARROWLY AVERTED**

W. T. Roach, of Charlotte County, a farmer, suspected that some one had been stealing wheat from his field, and traced wagon tracks to the home of the Barretts, near-by. Without waiting for a warrant or for arresting officers, Roach attempted to make a flight followed, in which Roach was killed. There was high feeling in the county for a time, but Sheriff Priddy obviated any chance of mob violence by promising that there should be a prompt trial.

Judge Hundley presided at the trial of the elder Barrett, Judge A. D. Watkins, of Farmville, was acting Commonwealth's Attorney, assisted by Commonwealth's Attorney Light, of Campbell County, and Barrett was defended by Attorney William Lancaster, of Farmville.

**THREE JURYMEN WILLING
TO GIVE BOY PRISON TERM**

The elder Barrett was tried by jury, had the benefit of counsel, was convicted and sentenced to execution, and on his behalf no appeal for clemency is pending. An effort, however, has been made to secure a writ of error from the Supreme Court in order that the case may be reviewed on its merits. No such step can be taken in the boy's case, as without counsel, he noted no exceptions. Three members of the jury which tried the father are quoted as stating that they considered the boy a mere accessory, and would have given him a prison term had his case been submitted to them.

Publication of the fact that an appeal had been made for clemency in the case of the boy brought forth a series of statements from the various parties. Judge Hundley, in a signed statement, said that the boy's plea of guilty made a jury unnecessary; that the court had been informed that the plea had been made on advice of Mr. Lancaster, who had appeared as counsel for the father; that Barrett confessed the killing both on the stand and to arresting officers, and that the court had had no option but to pronounce the death sentence, the statute of 1914 making prison sentence optional applying only to juries.

**COUNSEL WAS FORCED
TO WITHDRAW**

Mr. Lancaster appeared yesterday in a signed statement in which he held that the killing had been in self-defense. He stated that Judge Hundley had refused and, in fact, threatened him with a fine when he attempted to argue that the boy was merely coming to the rescue of his father from attack by a man who was not armed with a warrant for his arrest in a case where a warrant should have been procured in view of the attitude of the court and the refusal to grant instructions favorable to the elder Barrett. Mr. Lancaster said he had withdrawn and informed the court that he could not represent the boy. The younger Barrett, therefore, went to trial without counsel, no jury was sworn, the boy was induced to change his plea from not guilty to guilty, possibly in his ignorance thinking that would be a mitigating circumstance, especially as he had already made full confession, and was promptly sentenced to execution.

**WATKINS DENIES JUDGE
HUNDLEY WAS ARBITRARY**

Judge Watkins, of Farmville, who acted as Commonwealth's Attorney, yesterday issued a signed statement, in which he resents as unfounded the inference that Judge Hundley had acted in an arbitrary or harsh manner. He states, however, that he does not oppose executive clemency to the boy, and has heretofore expressed his opinion to the Governor.

The attention of the Governor was called to the fact that, in his ignorance of the forms of legal procedure, the boy made no protest, noted no exception and is now without a foothold in law on which he could note an appeal to the Supreme Court. His only recourse, therefore, is to the clemency of the Governor. The Governor indicated last night that he had not passed finally on the merits of the case.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CIVIL POPULATION QUITTING TRIESTE

**Hundreds Beg to Remain "Until
the Italians, Our Brethren,
Come."**

EMPEROR CHARLES AT FRONT

**Reported to Have Made Quick
Journey to Encourage Faltering
Troops.**

ROME, August 28.—The Italian Second Army has virtually completed the conquest of the entire Bainsizza plateau. The high command characterizes the victory of the last two days on this front as one of the first importance, and as fraught with tremendous strategic possibilities.

The Corriere d'Italia learns that the Austrian high command has ordered the removal of the civil population from Trieste. Hundreds of inhabitants are reported to have begged to be allowed to remain "until the Italians, our brethren, come."

Emperor Charles of Austria is reported to have hastened to the front to encourage his faltering troops.

**REMARKABLE ABATEMENT IN
VIOLENCE OF FIGHTING**

[By Associated Press.] The fighting fronts, except in the Austro-Italian theater and in Eastern Bukovina and Southern Moldavia, show a remarkable abatement in the violence of the fighting that has been going on for several weeks.

Along the front in Flanders and Northern France held by the British, bad weather again has set in.

In the Verdun sector, the Germans have ceased entirely their counterattacks against the newly won French positions, evidently having found that the task of trying to rehabilitate themselves was useless. The infantry of both sides have remained in their trenches.

On the Bainsizza plateau, north of Gorizia, the Italians and Austrians are still engaged in furious battle, with the Italian line advancing but with the Austrians strongly on the defense. New positions have been won by General Cadorna's forces, and heavy Austrian attacks to retrieve lost ground have been successfully repulsed. Silence is still maintained by the Rome War Office concerning the operations of the Italian army, but an Austrian official communication, dated Sunday, the first received from Vienna for several days, acknowledges the capture by the Italians of Monte Santo, but says the position was evacuated by the Austrians on Friday night without fighting.

On the frontier of Bessarabia, in Eastern Bukovina, the Russian troops again are showing signs of disaffection, having near Boyany deliberately quit their trenches and retreated east, the Austro-German forces taking the line. Near Novosel, the Teutonic allies have begun an offensive against the Russians, and have captured several positions. In lower Moldavia in the region of Fokshani, Field Marshal von Mackensen's army has taken height positions from the Roumanians.

In Northern Russia no fighting of importance is taking place, evidently indicating that the German offensive west of Riga was not the forerunner of a strong attempt to capture the Russian seaport and naval base on the Baltic.

**ITALIANS MAKE
FURTHER PROGRESS**

[By Associated Press.] ROME, August 28.—(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press).—The Italians made further progress yesterday on the Bainsizza plateau, on the front north of Gorizia, the War Office announced. The Austrians made violent counterattacks, but failed to recover positions taken by the Italians. The announcement followed by the War Office.

"On the whole battle front there were artillery actions principally yesterday. On the Bainsizza plateau our troops, continuing their progress, have been in closer contact with the enemy. Vigorous local attacks assured for us some positions which the enemy failed to recapture, although he made violent counterattacks.

"Unfavorable atmospheric conditions greatly impeded the activity of our airplanes."

**BRITISH FRONT ADVANCES ON
ST. JULIEN-POELCAPPELLE ROAD**

[By Associated Press.] LONDON, August 28.—As the result of a British attack on the Flanders front yesterday, the British lines have been advanced along a front of more than 2,000 yards astride the St. Julien-Poelcapelle road, the War Office announced to-day.

German attempts last night to drive back the British from their positions in the Inverness Copse, on the Ypres-Menin road, were frustrated, and prisoners were taken from the attacking forces. The statement reads:

"As the result of our attack yesterday, we have advanced our line, after heavy fighting, on a front of more than 2,000 yards astride the St. Julien-Poelcapelle road, and are established in further positions of the German front system in this region."

"Early last night the enemy twice attacked our positions in the Inverness Copse, on the Ypres-Menin road. On both occasions he was repulsed, we securing a few prisoners."

**RUSSIANS THROWN BACK
BEHIND RAKITNA RIVER**

[By Associated Press.] BERLIN, August 28.—(London).—The Russians in the region of Caradonitz have been thrown back behind the Rakitna River sector, says to-day's announcement from army headquarters. The Russian resistance was broken last evening on the hills northeast of Dolzok. The captures total more than 1,000 prisoners and six guns.

WILSON REJECTS POPE'S PROPOSALS



PRESIDENT WILSON.



POPE BENEDICT.

GERMANY WILL MEET ALL ARGENTINA'S DEMANDS

**Willing to Modify Blockade of Enemy
Coasts, and Will Pay for
Sinking of the Toro.**

NOTE REACHES BUENOS AIRES

**Foreign Minister and President Indignant That Teuton Minister
Gives Out Contents Before Being
Made Public by Government.**

[By Associated Press.] BUENOS AIRES, August 28.—Germany's reply to Argentina's note embodying demands in connection with the submarine campaign as affecting Argentine shipping has been received. In official circles it was stated that the reply was satisfactory.

According to the newspaper Larazon, the German note meets all the demands of Argentina.

The note says that Germany, "in order to maintain friendly relations with Argentina, is willing to modify her blockade of enemy coasts, allowing freedom of the seas to vessels under the Argentine flag carrying food."

The note also promises the payment of an indemnity for the sinking of the Argentine steamer Toro by a German submarine.

This indemnity is to be arranged by German and Argentine appraisers.

The note was received by the government last night. The Foreign Minister and President Irigoyen spent this morning conferring concerning the note, which probably will be given out for publication officially to-morrow.

Both the Foreign Minister and the President were outspoken in their indignation to-day that an intimation of the contents of the note was given to an afternoon newspaper by Count von Luxburg, the German minister, before it was made public by the Argentine government.

POSES AS BAKER'S BROTHER

Man Claiming Relationship With Secretary of War Arrested in Denver by Federal Officers.

[By Associated Press.] DENVER, COL., August 28.—Federal officers to-day took into custody a man said to have represented himself as a brother of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

The man gave the name of E. A. Baker to-day, but previously had said he was Dr. A. R. Baker, of Cleveland. Officials said he obtained money on the ground of his alleged relationship and was widely entertained. Baker later admitted he was a St. Louis decorator.

GERMANS LEAD SUICIDE LIST

Austrians Come Second and Russians Third, According to New York City Statistics.

[By Associated Press.] NEW YORK, August 28.—More persons of German birth in New York City took their lives in 1916 than of any other nationality, Austrians coming second and Russians third, according to a report to-day by Dr. Shirley Wynne, health department statistician. There was a decrease in suicides last year, as against an increase in the first two years of the war, 336 persons ending their lives, while there were 335 in 1914 and 358 in 1916.

LABOR SITUATION SERIOUS

Lack of Employees to Handle Tobacco Will Be Laid Before Congressmen.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] DANVILLE, VA., August 28.—Instead of passing resolutions appealing to Congress the tobacco association to-day appointed R. L. Dibrill a committee to join with North Carolinians, who to-morrow morning will meet in Washington to lay the labor situation before the Virginia senators and congressmen. It was pointed out that the situation is most serious. There is hardly enough help in the factories to handle the slender receipts now coming in. When the bulk of the crop arrives they will be swamped unless children are permitted to work in the factories.

Conscription Is Law in Canada.

[By Associated Press.] TORONTO, August 28.—The military conscription bill for the Dominion of Canada became a law when it was signed by the Governor-General here to-day. The bill was brought from Ottawa by special messenger.

PRESIDENT IS VIRTUAL SPOKESMAN FOR ALLIES

**Selected to Make Answer to Pope
Before the World, in Advance
of All Others.**

OTHERS TO ADOPT REASONING

**General Tenor of Reply Anticipated, but No Inkling of Forceful Terms
Employed to Say That There
Could Be No Faith in Kaiser.**

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, August 28.—President Wilson's rejection of the Pope's peace proposals is regarded here as the high water mark of the war. Furthermore, it is indicative of the virtual selection of the President by the allies as their spokesman before the world.

The note comes as a climax to the remarkable series of state documents in which President Wilson has argued the cause of world democracy against autocracy in the high court of public opinion, and accepted more and more by the people of all the allied countries as expressing their ideals.

There appears to be no doubt that the United States was selected to make answer before the world, in advance of all the others. Whether the entente nations will send extensive replies is not known here. It is regarded as probable that they will in large measure adopt the President's reasoning for their own, and send notes of indorsement.

The general tenor of the President's reply had been anticipated everywhere, but there was no inkling of the forceful terms he would employ to say that the world can have no faith in the autocratic government of Germany.

Students of diplomacy see in his denunciation of the military autocracy a fresh appeal to the war-ridden German people to throw off their military masters.

That the President's response to the Pope's overtures would be a courteous, but firm, declaration had been generally believed, so that in this respect at least his communication will cause no surprise. The feature that is certain to fix public attention is the cold determination not even to permit the subject of peace negotiations to be broached so long as the evil and dominating forces of autocracy and militarism control the central powers.

For this reason the President was not led into any discussion of the peace conditions detailed by Pope Benedict, though that field was made alluring by the Pontiff's adoption of some of the proposals laid down by President Wilson himself in early utterances. On the other hand, there was no effort to evade responsibility for an expression of view as to the basis of sound and enduring peace, for the President's response in its concluding paragraph restates the purposes for which America entered the great war.

**RESPONSE SOUNDS DOOM
OF HOHENZOLLERNISM**

The radical difference that appears to exist between the Pope and the President touches this very matter of a stable and enduring peace. The Pontiff looks to the restoration of conditions as they existed before the war; the President turns his back upon these, convinced that a return to the status quo ante bellum could never bring permanent peace. As one of the President's response reflecting, as it does the views of the entente allies, sounds the doom of Hohenzollernism and military domination of peoples. That this can and should be accomplished without the destruction of the German people is one of the striking expressions in the President's note, when he expressly disclaims any intent to seek punitive damages or even the punishment of empires, and even the punishment of the central powers after the war by gigantic economic combinations against them.

CANNOT ACCEPT WORD OF PRESENT GERMAN RULERS

**But Leaves Road Wide Open
for Further Discussion.**

**OUTLINES ANEW PURPOSES
OF UNITED STATES IN WAR**

**Opposes Economic Contest and
Annexations or Indemnities
Other Than Restitutions.**

WANTS THE WORLD MADE SAFE

Note Sent to Vatican Through American Ambassador Page at London.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—President Wilson to-day rejected the peace proposals of Pope Benedict XV. at this time.

In a note sent to the Pope, he declared that the United States must continue to fight until it is satisfied that a peace treaty would be more than another "scrap of paper" to be torn by Germany's rulers at will.

While the President's note is a rejection of peace at this time, it leaves the road wide open for further discussion and propositions.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure," he says. And later he adds:

"We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central empires. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace." President Wilson declares, "I am against an economic war after the war, against annexations or indemnities other than restitutions, such as payment to Belgium and the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France."

**HAD FULL STATEMENTS
OF ENTENTE VIEWS**

President Wilson completed the draft of his note late yesterday afternoon. He had spent more than two weeks preparing it. Through the State Department, he had been in cable communication with all of the entente governments, and had on his desk statements of their views. Further information of these views had been received by him through the entente embassies here.

In addition, he had at hand a vast amount of confidential information, gathered by American diplomats and agents at points contiguous to Germany, indicating the condition of affairs within that empire and within the borders of its allies, especially Austria.

The President did most of his work on the note at night. Almost every evening was devoted to the information at hand, the views of the governments with which the United States is making common war and the views of the President's confidential advisers.

During the last week, it is said, he gave special attention to the phraseology of his reply, so that there could be no possible misinterpretation of his desire to see a peace concluded as soon as the United States could feel sure that the peace would be a lasting peace, and not merely an armistice for Germany to recuperate and again menace the welfare of the world.

FINAL DRAFT COMPLETED

ON MONDAY EVENING

It was after the dinner hour last night that the final draft was completed. President Wilson handed it to Secretary of State Lansing before the latter went to the guard party at the Pan-American Union, given in honor of the Japanese mission.

Mr. Lansing, in evening clothes went into the darkened State Department to assist in coding the message, first having been advised by telephone to be on hand. It was not until after midnight that the final phrase had been coded and placed on the telegraph wires to the cable office in New York. The note was addressed to United States Ambassador Walter H. Page at London, with instructions to hand it to the British Foreign Office for transmission to the Vatican.

Arrangements were made whereby the text should become public simultaneously in Washington, London, Paris and Rome.

Washington was rife with rumors throughout the day that the note had been dispatched. Yesterday Secretary Lansing candidly denied that the note had gone. This morning he evaded the question, giving rise to rumors. It was not until after the Cabinet meeting of last afternoon that Mr. Lansing, emerging, made official announcement of the dispatch of the note.

It was learned at the same time that the President had read the text of his reply to his advisers. They all heartily concurred in his sentiments.

The Cabinet members displayed their approval of the note with broad smiles before returning to their respective departments.

With the note dispatched, President Wilson let it be announced that on next Tuesday afternoon he would himself publicly participate in the war preparations.